

FALL OF WARSAW WILL NOT GIVE TEUTONICS ANY SLAV PRISONERS

Abandonment of Polish Capital
To Germans Now Expected
Hourly, But Russian Army Will
Be Saved Intact By Strategy

VON HINDENBURG DEALT SMASHING BLOW NORTH

Duma of Czar's Empire Shows
Courage and Confidence in
Crisis and Plans For Another
'Come Back' in the Campaign

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 2.—The fall of
Warsaw, the culmination of the
Austro-German campaign in the East,
is now expected hourly, but the Rus-
sian commanders are conducting their
retreat with equal skill and courage,
and it appears as if the Grand Duke
Nicholas would succeed in saving his
forces intact.

Determined resistance to the Ger-
man and Austrian assaults from the
northeast and southwest is being made,
while the troops in the great salient of
which Warsaw is the apex are being
rapidly withdrawn, leaving only small
detachments behind for rear guard
actions.

Von Hindenburg Staggered

Von Hindenburg in the north has
been staggered by a series of unex-
pected severe counter attacks, which
have effectually prevented him from
throwing more men across the Narw,
thus checking the progress of his en-
veloping movement; while immedi-
ately south of the doomed capital some
of the invaders have been met with such
fury that they have been driven back
across the Vistula.

But still farther south von Macken-
sen is continuing to press forward
slowly, though at enormous cost, forcing
the Russians to retreat on both
banks of the Bug.

Teutonic Losses Heavy

The Geneva Tribune's correspondent
at Innsbruck, the Austrian summer
capital, telegraphs to his paper that
the official figures from the front avail-
able there show that the capture of
Lublin cost General Wayssch seventy
thousand men, and that, in advancing
seven miles on the Lublin-Ivangorod
front, von Mackensen's seven corps
lost thirty-five thousand.

RUSSIA CALM, IN HOUR OF TRIAL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PETROGRAD, August 2.—The sus-
taining feature of the first session of
the duma, which has just been con-
vened, was the declaration of Premier
Gorevsky that, when peace has been
concluded, Russia will grant the
Poles their dream of centuries—
autonomy. The promise was made at
the outbreak of hostilities and is now
solemnly reaffirmed.

Temper Is Moderate

The temper of the deputies was
moderate, restrained and unshakenly
courageous. The Poles, the Allies and
their ambassadors, who had seats in
the gallery, and the generals conduct-
ing the Galician campaign were
cheered.

M. Sazonoff, the minister of for-
eign affairs, in a resume of the political
situation, sharply criticized the meth-
ods of warfare pursued by the Ger-
mans, which, he said, by brutality that
had no military value, strove to throw
terror into the souls of their opponents,
but only succeeded in stirring up re-
sentment.

Warsaw's Fall Hinted

The new war minister indicated in
his address the coming abandonment of
Warsaw. For the present, he said, it
was possible that Russia might yield
to the enemy a portion of Poland, and
then prepare for a resumption of the
offensive. Perhaps she might abandon
Warsaw, as in 1812, she abandoned
Moscow, in order to insure a final vic-
tory. Of the ultimate outcome of the
Galician campaign he spoke optimis-
tically.

PRISONERS GET WAR NEWS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 2.—A weekly sum-
mary of the war news is being dis-
tributed to all prisoners in jail through-
out Great Britain by direction of the
Home Secretary. In the opinion of
the jail authorities, the concession has
had an excellent effect on the conduct
and industry of prisoners.

Germany Fairly Rolls In Wealth and Foodstuffs

President of Imperial Treasury
Says Empire Never Was
Stronger Than Now

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, August 2.—At the end of
the first year of the great war, Ger-
many has plenty of foodstuffs, declares
Dr. Carl Helfferich, president of the
imperial treasury; plenty of money,
plenty of everything, and the results
show that the British war of starva-
tion has failed and will fail.

The nation, he says, possesses virtu-
ally inexhaustible supplies of raw and
manufactured materials, and the war
has proved a greater employer of labor
than did the export trade in times of
peace.

Financially, the empire is prepared
to carry the war on indefinitely. Bank
deposits are now higher than at the
outbreak of hostilities, and the gold
reserves of the Reichsbank has almost
doubled.

The confidence of the nation in its
financial strength is as great as in its
military superiority.

VILLA'S FORMER CHIEF STAFF IS ACCLAIMED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
MEXICO, August 2.—Set-
ting foot on Mexican soil again for the
first time since his mission to Wash-
ington, General Felipe Angeles, for-
merly chief of staff under Villa, was
acclaimed a hero here yesterday by the
population and the garrison. The staff
of General Maytorena cheered him as
he next president.

ANNAPOLIS CADETS REACH EXPOSITION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—The
battleships Missouri, Ohio and Wiscon-
sin, with the members of the upper
classes of the Annapolis academy
aboard, reached here yesterday. The
Ohio, which broke one blade of her
propeller en route, delaying the arrival
of the flotilla, has been taken to Hun-
ters' Point, where the necessary repairs
will be made.

THREE AMERICANS ARE KILLED, THREE WOUNDED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
QUEENSTOWN, August 2.—The
fatal list of casualties aboard the Ley-
land liner Iberian, torpedoed Saturday
by a German submarine in the Irish
Sea, shows that three Americans were
killed and three wounded. British
losses in killed and wounded were iden-
tical. The Iberian was summoned by
the submarine to halt and refused, but
in attempting to escape was sunk.

FRENCH MARINES AID AMERICANS IN HAYTI

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, August 2.—With the
willing consent of the United States,
French marines have been landed at
Port au Prince, Hayti, to guard the
French legation there. Their presence,
it is believed, will aid Rep. Admiral
Caperton materially in his burdens on
work of maintaining order with only
400 marines. Quiet now prevails, but it
is believed the joint expeditionary
landing force will remain until it seems
positive that lasting peace has been
restored.

ANGLO-BRITONS REGISTERED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CALCUTTA, August 2.—A new act
of the Hingapore legislature requires all
persons of British nationality between
the ages of eighteen and fifty-five to
register themselves for the purpose of
military training. A similar scheme is
also proposed in Ceylon, where the im-
portance of having a militia force is
emphasized by the recent occurrence
of serious native riots.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose
of castor oil will effectually cure the
most stubborn cases of dysentery. It
is especially good for summer diarrhoea
in children. For sale by all dealers.
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for
Hawaii.

FEELING AGAINST AMERICA IS DYING OUT IN COLONIES

Stand of United States Towards
Belgium Begins To Be
Understood

THINKING AUSTRALIANS
SEE ERROR OF PREJUDICE

General Distrust of Germans in
Commonwealth Compels
Many To Leave

Feeling in Australia against Amer-
ica because this country did not join
the Allies in war against Germany has
greatly diminished, particularly among
the more intelligent persons of the Col-
onies, says E. E. Watson, a Honolulu
newspaper man who recently returned
from a three months' visit in the
southern continent.

It is true, he admits, that some of
the sentiment engendered against the
United States at the outset of the Eu-
ropean war still lingers in certain quar-
ters of the Commonwealth, but the
reading, thinking public now freely de-
lents its error and confesses that the
American government took the only
logical stand; in fact, most of them
express the hope that the United States
will not be drawn into serious difficulty
with Germany, compelling a declaration
of war.

"I know this is radically different
from the reports which have been com-
ing out from the Colonies the last few
months," says the Honolulu man, "but
I am speaking from personal experience,
from talks had with newspaper
editors both in Melbourne and Sydney,
and with citizens of the states of Vic-
toria and New South Wales and of
New Zealand.

"There is still a feeling down there
that the United States, as a signatory
power, pledging itself in the Hague
convention to maintaining Belgium's
neutrality, failed in its promise
when it did not join Great Britain in
defending that neutrality, even at the
cost of war. But the intelligent Aus-
tralians are admitting today that
America has taken the only proper
course after all.

"Several men told me they realized
the enormous amount of munitions,
foodstuffs and other material the United
States is furnishing the Allies, and
that undoubtedly this great supply
would be cut off if America were to go
to war. They understood now, they
said, that without this invaluable as-
sistance from America the struggle, at
least on the western line, would pre-
sent an entirely different aspect. They
are beginning to understand, appar-
ently, that if this country went to war it
would have its hands so full with its
own affairs that its private manufac-
turers would be unable to fill European
orders.

"The true situation is dawning on
the minds of Australians, though slowly.
It seems to be fostered by certain
American corporations whose products
are used in the Colonies. I was told
several times of pamphlets found in
packages of goods exported by these
companies, little documents setting
forth concisely the figures showing the
vast quantity of products which have
gone to the western front from the
states. Considering these figures in
connection with the serious difficulty
Great Britain was having a few weeks
ago in producing munitions, the peo-
ple of Australia are beginning to for-
get their grievances against this coun-
try."

Some rather pitiable examples of na-
tional prejudices aroused by the war
are to be found in Australia, says the
Honolulu man. There are German fam-
ilies who have lived in the Colonies
several generations, in some instances
for many years, and in most cases be-
coming as much Australian as the old-
est families of the land, yet because
they bear a German name—a stigma
in that country—they are practically
boycotted and driven out. They escape
the horror of seeing their homes torn
down from over their heads, but the
people will not patronize their shops
or give them work.

In one instance an attack was made
on a family of German name through
the newspapers; it developed a few
days later that one of the sons had
enlisted in the Australian contingent
and was fighting side by side with the
other Australians and New Zealanders
in the Gallipoli.

Many who have lived in the colonies
fifty or sixty years are forced to sell
their property and leave. America is
proving as much Australian as the peo-
ple of Australia as the old-
est families of the land, yet because
they bear a German name—a stigma
in that country—they are practically
boycotted and driven out. They escape
the horror of seeing their homes torn
down from over their heads, but the
people will not patronize their shops
or give them work.

"It is a positive fact that, no mat-
ter how long a German may have lived
in the Commonwealth, so long as he
bears the Teutonic name he meets sus-
picion and humiliation on every side,"
said Mr. Watson. "It is even said in
some instances that the distrust ex-
tends to the school children, who show
the youngsters of German name, vir-
tually compelling the parents to take
their boys and girls from the educa-
tional institutions.

"Most Australians seem to think this
far-reaching distrust is merited, how-
ever, and their opinion is strengthened
by an occasional dispatch from the
Danubian telling of the discovery of a
German-Australian soldier who has
deserted; or worse, has suddenly turned
sniper within the Australian lines. One
definite example of this kind was re-
ported several weeks ago. A young
German-Australian was reported to
have been caught in the act of secretly
picking off the officers of the battalion
in which he enlisted and which had
been taken to the front."

ONE DOLLAR THINKS SEAMAN'S ACT IS RUINOUS

Remarks By Veteran Ship Owner
Are Pertinent In View of
Referendum

HONOLULU COMMERCE
CHAMBER WILL VOTE

New Measure Shuts Door Se-
curely Upon American Con-
trol of Pacific Trade

Capt. Robert Dollar, known to every
shipper and commission agent on the
Pacific, packs the pith of the argument
against the much discussed Seaman's
Act into two sentences.
"The Chamber of Commerce of Hon-
olulu is shortly to contribute its vote
to the national referendum on the Act
to be taken by the Chamber of Com-
merce of the United States, and the
members have been asked to acquaint
themselves with the law, its workings
and the arguments for and against it,
as fully as possible, in order that they
may vote intelligently.

In this connection Captain Dollar's
argument is of particularly timely in-
terest to Honolulu business men. Amer-
ican laws, says the captain in sub-
stance, were so onerous on ship owners
before the passage of the Seaman's Act
that, when the Panama Act permitted
them to buy ships up to five years old
in foreign countries and register them
under the American flag, not a ship
took advantage of the privilege.

What May Be Expected
What then, he asks, may it be expected
that they will do under the new
law? He has answered his own ques-
tion by transferring his ships to the
British flag, and registering them from
Vancouver, instead of San Francisco.

Writing in the "Nation's Business,"
the official publication of the Chamber
of Commerce of the United States, the
captain's argument in full is as fol-
lows:
"What will be the effect which the
Seaman's Act will have on Ameri-
can ships? I will confine my remarks in
replying to foreign trade and to the class
of ships which have earned for Great
Britain the control of the commerce of
the world, viz., freight steamers of from
5000 tons to 10,000 tons deadweight
capacity."

"I make this classification because
the Seaman's Act applies to all ves-
sels of one hundred tons or over. A
100-ton cargo steamer is placed in the
same category with the 40,000-ton liner
carrying thousands of passengers. This
is about as sensible as to place a wheel-
barrow with a ton of goods under the
same regulations as a passenger express
train.

"Our laws and regulations must be
changed to correspond to those of for-
eign nations with whom we come in
direct competition. The laws of Great
Britain are preferable as, under them
more than half of the steam tonnage of
the world is successfully operated.
Therefore, it is fair to assume that the
British regulations cannot be far wrong.
Our laws and regulations require twen-
ty different changes to make the oper-
ation of ships correspond to that of
the British. I will name a few of these
differences.

British Measurements Just
"Our ships in foreign trade should
be measured in exactly the same way
as British ships, so that we will not be
compelled to pay into foreign treas-
uries thirty per cent more tonnage dues,
drydocking, wharfage, etc., than the
ships of our competitors.

"On American boilers hydrostatic
pressure must be applied once a year.
This causes serious delay and great
expense. The operation racks the boiler
and pipes which take weeks to get
in proper condition, after each yearly
test. This is not required by any other
nation except in Canada, unless a
boiler has been weakened in some way.
"When her year has expired on ar-
rival at an American port the new
law insists that a vessel must be in-
spected. To be fair she should be
permitted to go to her home port; all
other nations permit this.

"An American ship carries more
men, and higher priced men at that,
than the ships of any other nation. The
American sailor, being better fed and
paid than others, we are told, is able
to do more work. If this be true, why
is it that we must have more men than
any other nation? This is a very serious mat-
ter. The cost to an American ship is about
\$4000 more a year than to its foreign
competitors. Is not this unreasonable,
unjust and unequal?

"These and many more expensive
rules were in existence before the sea-
man's bill came into force. While the
Panama Act permitted us to buy ships
up to five years old, in foreign coun-
tries and register them under our flag
without cost, not a single ship took
advantage of this privilege. This is
because, as I have pointed out, the ex-
tra cost of operating has prevented
American ships in foreign trade from
operating except at a loss.

Down Swoops Pernicious Act
"Such was the conditions up to the
time of the passage of the emergency
bill last August, which permitted us to
change the flag and operate our ships
exactly as we had been doing under
foreign register. Since that time ship-
ping of only about 500,000 tons has
accepted this offer. Owners were afraid,
and justly so, that some other restric-
tions would be imposed that would
nullify the emergency bill.
"We did not have long to wait. On
March 4, down came the Seaman's Act
on us like a thunderbolt out of a clear
sky. On the Pacific ocean this closed
out the last hope of ever seeing an
American merchant ship. Furthermore,
for some unknown reason, by this bill,

MARCONI WIRELESS MAKES BIG PROFITS DESPITE GREAT WAR

Dividends Increase Also Regard-
less of Losses Incurred At
Kahuku Station

BUSINESS WITH ORIENT
TO WIPE OUT DEFICIT

When Australasia Is Opened Up
Pacific Field Promises Im-
mense Returns

In spite of the considerable disor-
ganization and consequent losses in-
flicted on the Marconi Wireless Tele-
graph Company by the war, and the
unprofitable operation of the million-
dollar plant at Kahuku, the report of
the Marconi International Marine Com-
munication Company, the British part-
ner company, for the year ended De-
cember 31, 1914, shows increased pro-
fits and continued progress for the sys-
tem as a whole.

Now that communication has been
established with Japan and soon will
be with Australasia, the Kahuku plant,
which purposely was built on a remote
spot far from the needs of trade
with the coast, and is known to have
been running behind something like
\$4000 a month, is expected to make a
much more favorable showing.

The report for the last fiscal year which
was issued last month in London and
has just reached Honolulu, shows that
the parent company made a net profit
of \$255,840, after deducting \$140,000
for depreciation and interest on capital.
Net profits for the year previous were
\$185,145, an increase for 1914 of
\$70,695.

Gross Revenue Nearly Million
The gross revenue was \$573,105, as
compared with \$731,580 for the year
previous, a gain of \$145,555.

The number of telegraph stations
owned and worked by the company as
public telegraph stations on the high
seas increased from 788 at the end of
1913 to 905 at the end of 1914. During
the current year further progress is be-
ing made, the number of stations fitted
to June 19 having increased to 971.

It is further pointed out that there
are now over 3000 ships, passenger or
ships of war, fitted with Marconi tele-
graph stations, and for the most part
worked under the direction of the com-
pany and its associated companies.

The amount to the credit of profit and
loss account on December 31 was \$325,-
875, including the sum of \$30,345, car-
ried forward from the preceding year.
A final dividend for the year 1914 of
five per cent is recommended, which,
with the interim dividend of five per
cent, paid on February 1 last, will
make ten per cent for the year, the total
amounting to \$153,040.

The company has sustained some loss
in consequence of the attacks upon its
mercantile fleet by submarines, for
which it is contemplated compensation
will be received. However, \$50,000—a
sum far in excess of all losses to date—
has been in the meantime placed to
the credit of a special reserve account,
and having regard to the prevailing cir-
cumstances and the desirability of a
strong financial position being held,
with ample cash resources to provide
for the continuous increase of tele-
graph installations on board ships, the
sum of \$103,735 is carried forward af-
ter allocating the sum of \$17,500 to
the repayment of debenture account.

The report concludes with the state-
ment that the option held by the Span-
ish and General Wireless Trust on
43,916 unissued shares of the company
for two years from June 27, 1913, has
now been exercised.

Dividends Begun In 1910
It is interesting to recall that the
company commenced to pay dividends
in 1910 when the rate declared was
five per cent. A net profit was first
earned in 1909, since when progress
has been steady and substantial, as
the following figures show: 1909, \$7500 net
profit earned; 1910, \$54,000; 1911,
\$75,000; 1912, \$122,000; 1913, \$185,000;
1914, \$278,500.

CHINESE ESTABLISH PROVINCIAL POLICE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
STOCKHOLM, August 2.—General
Hjalmarson has just returned here af-
ter a trip to China, where he concluded
negotiations for establishing Swedish
gendarmerie to preserve order in the
province of Hunan. The scheme pro-
vides for the establishment of a force
of 3000 provincial police, officered by
Swedes. There is to be a central bu-
reau at Peking with a school for offi-
cers in charge of Swedish instructors.

Congress completely turned over to the
Japanese the commerce of this great
ocean to American ports. These ori-
entals are astonished beyond measure
at the action of our congress. Their
newspapers are claiming that they can
now realize their dreams of the control
of the Pacific ocean.

"The time has certainly arrived for
some constructive legislation. In the
last session of congress 16 bills were in-
troduced to restrict and restrain the
operation of ships, and not a single bill
to aid or assist us. We should have, I
believe, a commission of shipping men,
not politicians, to draft these laws, and
to advise congress, thereby preventing
any future blunder like the seaman's
bill, the only result of which is to drive
the last American ship from the ocean."

Germans Renew Violent Attack On French Line

Despite Heavy Reinforcements
And Plenty of Ammunition
Teutons Fail in Assaults

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, August 2.—Against the
steady pressure of the French in Up-
per Alsace and in the Vosges, which
has been winning ground in daily in-
creasing measure, the Germans have
brought up strong reinforcements and
are making a series of desperate coun-
ter attacks in the effort to regain their
old positions.

The Germans appear to have an in-
exhaustible supply of ammunition and
the shelling of the French advanced
positions has been terrific, apparently
regardless of cost.

Shell Fire Miscalculated
This bombardment was kept up for
the greater part of Saturday.

The Germans grievously miscalcu-
lated the amount of damage done by their
shell fire, however, as the French lines
were intact on Saturday night, with
the barbed wire entanglements in place.
Following darkness, the Germans made
an advance in force to drive the sup-
posedly shattered French from the
trenches.

This advance was met with a mur-
derous machine-gun fire and rifle re-
ply, the Germans being thrown back wher-
ever they attacked, with very heavy
losses.

French Losses Are Small
The French loss was small, the Ger-
mans never reaching close enough to
the French positions to use their bombs
and falling of any opportunity to get
their machine guns placed for action.

Yesterday another aeroplane attack
was made by the Allies against the
German aviation camp at Dalheim,
Badenbaden.

MASSENA IS SCENE OF VIOLENT STRIKE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SYRACUSE, New York, August 2.—
Three companies of militia have been
ordered to Massena, where the em-
ployees of the Aluminum Company of
America are on strike and disorders
have broken out. Yesterday the
strikers and deputy sheriffs on guard
at the plant clashed, shots being ex-
changed. One of the strikers was
killed. The strikers are arming them-
selves and serious trouble is expected
unless the militia reaches the ground
soon.

LADY PAGET, HEROIC NURSE, DARES TYPHUS ONCE MORE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 2.—Lady Pa-
get, wife of Sir Ralph Paget, who has been
ill for some time with typhus, caught
while in charge of one of the Red
Cross hospitals in Serbia, has left Lon-
don to take up her work there again.

MURDER AND ARSON IS THEORY OF FIRE

Body of Dead Chinese Removed
From Building In Which
Flames Are Discovered

Following the firing of two revolver
shots this morning about two o'clock,
fire broke out in a large two-story
house in Beretania street, near Alex-
ander, and the department responded to
an alarm.

The fire was extinguished before
much damage was done, but a Chinese
lost his life in the room where the
flames originated. His body was taken
to the morgue, but the police were un-
able to say whether the Chinese had
been shot to death or was suffocated by
the smoke.

At three o'clock this morning the
police were working on the case on the
theory that a murder had been com-
mitted and the fire started with a view
to destroying evidence of the crime.

Other Chinese who live in the build-
ing are authority for the statement that
pistol shots were fired before the
flames broke out. The dead Chinese is
said to have been a cook and was in
poor health.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS,
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed
to cure any case of Itching, Blind,
Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to
14 days or money refunded.—Made by
PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis
U. S. A.

TRIESTE WILL BE ABANDONED TO ITALIANS BY AUSTRIANS

Latins' Success In Gorizia Forces
Teutons To Withdraw From
Stronghold, Which Means Sur-
render of Istria To Emmanuel

SITUATION IS SIMILAR
TO SLAVS AT WARSAW

With Fall of Important City In
South Great Naval Base of
Pola On the Adriatic Also Will
Fall Into Hands of Invaders

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, August 2.—While
the Austro-Germans expect
to be able to celebrate the cap-
ture of Warsaw within a few
days, thus marking the end of
the Russian offensive for the time
being, the Austrians on their side,
are reported to be preparing to
evacuate Trieste, surrendering by
so doing to the Italians the whole
of Istria, with its great ports and
naval base.

The success of the Italians at
Gorizia has given them control
of one of the three railroad lines
into Trieste, while the Italians
are pushing a column East in an
endeavor to reach and cut the
second line, that to Laibach.

Third Line Precarious
The third line runs South and
the difficulties of withdrawing an
army over it in retreat would be
enormous. It winds a roundabout
way to the hinterland and would
be constantly in danger should
the Italians reach the Laibach
rails.

The advance of the Italians
against Trieste, in an effort to
cut off the Austrians, parallels
somewhat the advance of the
Austro-Germans against War-
saw. Each city has three lines of
possible retreat and in each case
the invaders have seized one of
the three. In each case, the fall
of the city means the surrender
of a large district and the con-
temporaneous fall of a number of
supporting fortress and positions.
Will Cut Pola Off

The capture of Trieste by Italy
will cut Pola off from all supplies
and Pola is the main Austrian
naval base, where the greater
part of her fleet is now held. The
cutting off of Pola will mean that
the Austrian fleet will be forced
out to give battle against great
odds, as the Italian fleet is rein-
forced now by the addition of
French and British units.

ITALIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN FRONT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
GENEVA, August 2.—The
Tribune's correspondent at Lai-
bach, in the rear of the Austrian